



THE GAZETTE.  
LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
MARTIN VAN BUREN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Districts. FOR ELECTORS.  
1 JOHN L. MURRAY, of Culoway,  
2 CORNELIUS BURNEPT, of Henderson,  
3 JOHNSON J. COOKERILLE, of Allen,  
4 ANDREW J. JAMES, of Putney,  
5 THOMAS P. MOORE, of Mercer,  
6 MARTIN HARDIN, of Hardin,  
7 JOHN ROWAN, Jr., of Nelson,  
8 DAVID MERIWETHER, of Jefferson,  
9 DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay,  
10 MATTHEWS FLOURNOY, of Fayette,  
11 THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis,  
12 PETER LASHBROOK, of Mason,  
13 JOHN W. TIBBATS, of Campbell.  
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,  
THOS. M. HICKEY, of Fayette.

THE VICE PRESIDENT visited our city on Monday last, and put up for several hours at the Lexington Hotel, where he was waited upon by the Lexington Artillery, the Old Infantry, and the Lexington Greys, and by many of our citizens, who partook of a collation, served up by the Messrs. Ashton in most excellent style. Several complimentary toasts to the President and Vice President were drunk by the company, to which Col. Johnson responded in his accustomed cordial and felicitous manner. The gentlemen who gave the toasts prefaced them by a few brief and appropriate remarks, which elicited the applause of the company. At about 10 o'clock the Colonel was escorted to his carriage by the Lexington Greys, and left for the residence of his brother, Col. Joel Johnson.

MR. LETCHER, the Governor elect, was escorted into this city on Monday last, by our volunteer companies, and took up his quarters at Brennan's Hotel. He left on the following morning for Frankfort, and was escorted out of the city by the Lexington Artillery and Old Infantry.

Acting Governor Wickliffe has issued a writ of election for Senator of Fayette county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Robert Wickliffe, Esq. The election will commence on the third Monday in October, and continue three days.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Register says, the Whigs have elected 104 of the 170 members of the Legislature, giving them a majority of 38—4 in the Senate and 34 in the House. It estimates Morehead's majority over Saunders at 8,500.

Gov. Shannon, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation, notifying the people of that State, that an election for twenty-one electors of President and Vice President, will be held on the thirteenth of October next.

MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Argus states the strength of parties in the Legislature of Missouri as follows:—Senate, democrats 18, whigs 15; House of Representatives, democrats 56, whigs 43—democratic majority on joint ballot 16.

ALABAMA.—The Huntsville Democrat of the 22d ult. says, returns have been received from all the counties. The democrats have elected 21 members of the Senate and 54 members of the House of Representatives, while the whigs have but 12 Senators and 46 Representatives. The democratic majority of the popular vote of the State is 8,314, as far as the returns have been completed, and it is supposed will be increased to 10,000 when the whole vote has been received.

Charles J. Ingersoll has been unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress by the democratic Delegates of the 3d Congressional district of Pennsylvania. The Whigs have nominated Mr. Naylor, the present member, for re-election. The election takes place next month. This will be the third time that Messrs. Ingersoll and Naylor have been opposing candidates in the same district, and although Mr. Naylor has obtained the seat, little doubt exists that Mr. Ingersoll was the choice of a majority of the legal voters. This time we may anticipate a fair race, as the new election law of Pennsylvania provides that the judges of elections shall be selected from both political parties.

NEW YORK.—The Democracy of this State met in Convention at Herkimer, on the 2d instant, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and an Electoral Ticket. The Evening Post of the 25th ult. says, "so far as we may judge from our own observation, and that of our friends, the best spirit prevails in the democratic ranks; there are no divisions; and every man seems to be moved by a determination to use his most strenuous exertions in behalf of free principles during the approaching contest. The general feeling appears to be that a crisis more important has seldom occurred, and that the party is called upon, by considerations of unusual force, to stir itself with more than ordinary activity, that the desperate and unprincipled faction now controlling the State, shall be turned from their high places."

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

The Ohio State-man of the 25th ult. thus speaks of the great Convention of the Democratic young men of Ohio, which assembled at Mount Vernon on the 19th, and is believed to be much the largest that has ever been seen in that State:

"In our last we had barely room to allude to the tremendous gathering of the People, at the Young Men's State Convention, in Mt. Vernon, on the 19th instant, as being the LARGEST ASSEMBLAGE OF FREE-MEN ever congregated for a political purpose, in Ohio, and probably in the whole Union! We have since had an opportunity of conversing with a great number of delegates on their return homeward, and all join in describing it as infinitely the most overwhelming and enthusiastic Convention they ever witnessed. The spirit that prevailed the vast multitude was truly glorious! Not one in that mighty concourse of Democrats could be found, who entertained even a doubt of our achieving a signal victory in October next. The 19th of August will long be remembered as a splendid epoch in the political history of Ohio! The voices of upwards of Twenty thousand freemen joined in a firm resolve of uncompromising hostility to the odious principles of Federalism.

The reception of Col. Johnson is represented as having been a noble spectacle. The hearts of the people seemed to issue forth in their voices as they gave welcome to the "bullet battered warrior!" Thousands pressed forward to take him by the hand, and those who were unable to reach him, sought to get a glimpse of his person from the house tops and the trees! There was no artificial display—no firing of canons—but the voices of the people went forth in the deafening huzzas for the Hero of the Thames!

"Shannon and Allen also received a hearty welcome. They were greeted as two of Ohio's favorite sons, whom the democracy clung to honor. Their speeches upon the stand gave unbounded satisfaction, and drew forth many a thundering plaudit! It was a glorious day—a day long to be remembered with pleasure by the Democracy of Ohio."

From the same paper we extract the following account of the meeting at Xenia and Dayton:

MOST TREMENDOUS MEETINGS.

We thought, after the meeting at Mt. Vernon and Mansfield to see Johnson, Shannon and Allen, nothing could come up to them. It is true, at Mt. Vernon, where more than twenty thousand freemen congregated, the young men of Ohio held a State Convention, and the meeting was larger than any other in consequence. But on Friday last, at Xenia, from four to six thousand met; and at Dayton, on Saturday, we are assured there was from *ten to fifteen thousand* beating, it is thought, even Mansfield. Never before, in Ohio, was such enthusiasm manifested among the Democracy.

Our friends seem confident of carrying

the war into the enemies camp in every part of the State.

At Hamilton, also, as we learn from gentlemen who were present, 10,000 or 12,000 people collected to welcome Colonel Johnson, and at Cincinnati he was received in the finest style by the Democracy of the city. In fact the Colonel's whole progress through the gallant and patriotic State of Ohio has been marked by the greatest enthusiasm, and the most anxious desire to render him every public honor to which his great public services justly entitle him.

From the *Nashville Union*.  
GEN. JACKSON, accompanied by MAJOR DONELSON, came to Nashville on Thursday, and remained with his friend GEN'L. ARMSTRONG until Saturday, when he returned to the Hermitage. We have never seen the wise and brave old veteran in such fine health and spirits. While here we had the honor to receive from him the following communication:

To the Editor of the *Nashville Union*:

SIR—I have just read in the *Banner* of this day, an article addressed by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to the public; the object of which is evidently to exculpate himself for the calumnious assault he made upon my character and that of Edward Livingston, deceased, in his speech to the multitude on Monday last.

In the *Nashville Whig* of last Tuesday's date, the paper selected for the publication of Mr. Clay's speech on that occasion, he is reported to have used the following language:—"He referred to the appointment of Livingston as Secretary of State, at a time when he was a defaulter, but said he 'presumed the President did not reflect sufficiently upon the tendency such an appointment would have.' On the same day, several gentlemen of the Federal-Whig Party informed me that Mr. Clay had charged me with appointing defaulters to office; and since my arrival at Nashville, a great number of my friends have stated that they heard Mr. Clay's speech on the occasion alluded to, and that he did declare that I had appointed Mr. Livingston Secretary of State when he was a defaulter.

With this evidence before me I cannot entertain a doubt that the information on which I acted when I addressed you on Tuesday is correct, nor is it at all impaired by the exculpation which Mr. Clay has offered to the public. Knowing the man as I do, I knew that he would resort to some such artifice to cover his retreat from the position into which he had been thrown by his vain desire to gratify those who had followed him in the racoon and hard cider pageantry of the day. Convicted of making an assertion which the records of the Senate and other familiar history proved to be false, he now attempts to qualify it by the following language:—"In arguing from cause to effect, I intended that the appointment of Mr. Livingston was a pernicious precedent—that it was a virtual proclamation to all who were or might be

"writers that their infidelity in a public trust

"constituted no insuperable barrier to a promotion to one of the highest offices in the Government. I did not attribute to Gen. Jackson a knowledge of the default. I went even so far as to say that he might not have reflected upon the consequences of the appointment of an individual so situated. I must now say, that until Gen. Jackson otherwise asserts, I am constrained to believe, that he could not have been ignorant of a fact so conspicuous in the annals of our country as that of the default of Edward Livingston, Esq., as Attorney

"of the United States in the District of New York, during the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, to the amount of \$100,000."—And all this moral sin is now made to result, not from the fact that Mr. Livingston was a defaulter when he was appointed to the office of Secretary of State, but that he had been some thirty years before. It would be easy to show from the life of Mr. Livingston, that the default here alluded to was one which did not prejudice his moral character, or lessen the high standing which he enjoyed at the time, and has since invariably sustained wherever he has been known.

But it is not my purpose here to vindicate the memory of that eminent patriot and statesman. Every one can see that, explained as Mr. Clay now places his reference to that appointment, he fails to conceal his real design, of leaving an impression on the public mind unfavorable to my character, and by a resort to facts which when examined are insufficient or imaginary.

He cannot say in an article which bears his signature, that I ever appointed a defaulter or retained one in office knowing him to be one. Yet this was the impression which he sought to make on the multitude that were assembled here with him on Monday last. That he did then predicate this charge on the appointment of Mr. Livingston, is proved by the testimony which I have adduced, but my exposure of the calumny will never reach, probably, those who heard its utterance. This was my complaint—not that Mr. Clay had not a right to argue (as he expresses it) from cause to effect in the examination of my official conduct, but that he had no right to pervert facts for the purpose of giving effect to slanders of Mr. Livingston and myself.

Taking the same latitude that Mr. Clay did in his speech, and in his answer to my card, or by tracing effects to their causes with an impartiality and justice which will slander neither the living nor the dead, it would not be difficult to refer the public to a far more appropriate source for the evils of which Mr. Clay complains, than Mr. Livingston's appointment. This would be the extravagance extent of the Bank paper system, upheld as it has been by the Federal party in their efforts to make the Federal Government subservient to the schemes of the stock-jobbers and money brokers of this country and Europe. But I do not feel called upon here to vindicate the measures of the administration on this subject, which have been so long resisted, by the party of which Mr. Clay is the head.

Mr. Clay, though successful in the intrigues which made him Secretary of State, declared, "give us patronage and we will make ourselves popular." He has grasped twice at the Presidency. The people repudiated the principles of the administration of which he was a prominent member. He has made an incessant war upon every measure of my administration, and assailed the character of every public man who has not favored his ambitious pretensions.—Availing himself of the corruptions of the Bank of the United States, and of the disasters which have befallen the country in consequence of the paper money system, he now makes pitiful appeals to the people, concealing the real causes of their pecuniary difficulties, and instead of exhorting them to unite in maintaining the inviolability of contrasts and reforming the currency, he leads them to make another Bank of fifty millions.

This certainly is not the man to come here and lecture Tennessee on morals or politics, and to pull down or build up the reputation of her citizens. Mr. Clay seems to have considered that he was addressing a benighted people—he for whom he might indulge his malignant disposition to slander the living and the dead without exposure, and whose passions might be appealed to by the exhibition of eminently pitiful and flags of new device, not the flag of the country, indicating allegiance to our free institutions, but flags representing the evil passions of the leaders of the various factions that are united in the present war against the principles of the republican party. I leave an impartial public to determine what reliance ought to be placed on the statements of a demagogue thus reckless of truth and decency.

ANDREW JACKSON.  
Nashville, Friday, 21st August, 1840.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY FREEMAN!

The following article from the Evening Post, should arrest the attention of every lover of his country and her Republican institutions—let it be pondered and reflected upon by every American, under whatever banner he may be found, and if a patriot and sincere friend of liberty, he must be convinced of the importance and truth of the motto, which should be that of every American—"the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."—*Balt. Rep.*

Extract of a letter, dated London, July 28th, 1840, to a commercial house in this city:

"I see the N. York Evening Post, (which I believe is one of the leading papers of the country in the support of Mr. Van Buren,) of the 4th of June, in alluding to the probable change of policy that would follow the success of the party opposed to him, contains the following:

"The finders in England and elsewhere, will of course, make common cause with the Whigs, and such means of persuasion as they can command, will not be withheld.

"If by the expenditure of a million or two to promote the success of the Whig candidate, the value of their immense mass of American stocks can be raised three or four millions in the market, the operation will be a profitable one, and they will regard the

money as well employed. The preparations for the election campaign, on the part of the Whigs, have already been made on a scale of prodigious expense and magnificence—witness their great convention at Baltimore. Let their future movements be watched."

"The paragraph struck me at the time, and I have taken some little pains to ascertain what foundation there was for the insinuation it contained, and from a conversation with a prominent American merchant whose name I will not mention, (but who by the way is very decided in his hostility to Mr. Van Buren,) I am very much disposed to think there is more in it than is generally supposed on the other side, and that persons in this country interested in American securities, have already contributed and forwarded to America, a large amount of money to be used in the coming election, in aid of the party opposed to President Van Buren, and that a much larger amount will follow, if it can be used with effect.

"To say nothing of the abstract propriety of this thing, I think they mis-conceive their interest. My interest in what are considered public American securities, compared with that of many others, is hardly worth considering; but such as it is, from my ideas generally of our public affairs, I should consider it unfavorably affected by the instability that would be introduced by a change of Administration.

"In your next will you please favor me with your views as to the probable result of the election, and when it will be known with reasonable certainty?"

From the *Boston Morning Post*.

WE received the following certificates some days since, in corroboration of our statement relative to Gen. Miller, but determined not to publish them, until the General himself should publicly deny the statement we made; but as a copy of them was forwarded to our cotemporary of the Democrat, and they have appeared in his paper, we now offer them to our readers as an answer to the call of the Salem Register for proof of our original assertion that Gen. Miller spoke disparagingly of Gen. Harrison during the war:

HILLSBOROUGH, N. Hampshire, {

August 12, 1840.}

SIR:—I have recently seen a letter from General James Miller, touching the military record of Gen. Harrison, at which I was not a little surprised. He must have hang'd his opinion of Gen. Harrison, since the late war, very much; and, lost he may have forgotten what it then was, I will refer him to some facts within my recollection.

Soon after the surrender of Detroit, when General Miller returned to New Hampshire, the citizens of Hanock and vicinity escorted him into town, and paid him such attentions as were due his rank. He conversed very freely on the occasion, and gave an account of the army, and of the officers. In speaking of General Harrison, he said he had but little to say, "but that he thought he wanted the courage of a soldier."

I have the honor to be,

Your ob't servt,

THOMAS BURTT.

ANTRIM, New Hampshire, {

August 12, 1840.}

While General Miller was in New Hampshire, upon parole, during the late war, he attended the Review of the 26th Regiment, at Petersborough, of which I was Adjutant.

While we were in the march together, he conversed freely, upon the events of the war, and the officers of the army. He spoke particularly of General Harrison, and expressed himself in terms of disapprobation of his qualifications for the situation he then occupied. I was disappointed to find that he entertained so low an opinion of his character.

JACOB WHITTEMORE.

HANCOCK, New Hampshire, {

August 12, 1840.}

When Gen. Miller was on a tour of inspection, during the late war, I was present when he stopped at the Woodbury-village, in Autum. In conversation, relative to the conduct of the war upon the frontier, he spoke particularly of the attack made by the Indians at Tippecanoe, and said, that if Gen. Harrison had had the discretion of Gen. Gaines, he probably would not have lost a dozen men.

THOMAS McMaster, Jr.

REV. TIMOTHY FLINT.—We are sure that many of our readers will partake of the sorrow we feel in reading the following obituary notice, from the Salem Gazette:

Died, on Tuesday evening last, in Reading, Mass., at the residence of his brother, of a lingering and painful disorder, Timothy Flint, aged 60, well known in America, and on the other side of the Atlantic, as the author of various works, that have given him a rank among the most distinguished writers of our country. Of a genius highly imaginative and poetical, he united with a vigorous intellect and discriminating judgment, a quick sensibility and warm affections, a vivid perception and enjoyment, a deep felt and ever-grateful recognition of the Author of the beautiful, grand and lovely in nature, of the true and good, the elevated and pure, the brilliant and divinely gifted in human endowment and character; and possessed a rare facility and power of embodying in glowing and appropriate language his impressions of the outward, and what he conceived and felt of the inward and spiritual world. During the brief period of seven or eight years, in which he exercised his talents as an author, he wrote with a fecundity and frequency of publication scarcely surpassed by the prolific author of the *Waverley* novels.

His "Recollections of ten years in the Valley of the Mississippi," the work by which he was first known to the public, possesses all the interest of a romance, joined with the feeling that we are reading a true narrative of the author's actual experience, of what he saw and felt, in the adventures and fortunes therein recorded, containing the most graphic and faithful paintings of the scenery and physical aspect

of the regions he describes. His "Geography and History of the Mississippi Valley, &c." is a work of great value, containing the best general account of that vast and fertile country, that has yet been given to the public. His novels contain scenes and descriptions of surpassing beauty and interest. Some of the finest productions of his pen are to be found in the "Western Monthly Review," which he sustained almost alone for three years. Many beautiful tales also were furnished by him for the different annuals and periodicals of the time.

He left his residence on Red River, La., last May, in feeble health, hoping to derive benefit from the bracing air of the north. He came to his native place, where his disorder had assumed symptoms of a speedy and fatal termination. He wrote to his family, that before he received his letter he should be no longer among the living; which intelligence was so taken to heart by Mrs. Flint, that she was seized with a fever, and died just four weeks to a day before her husband.

Their spirits, we may hope, to know

no more separation or sorrow forever.

WATCH THE ABOLITIONISTS?

Since the late abolition Convention at Syracuse, one would be puzzled to understand what they would be at. Some of them are openly contending for an independent organization, their own President, (Birney) their own Electors, their own Governor. Others are going for Gen. Harrison still—but none of them declare for Mr. Van Buren. We have the last *Emancipator* (of the 13th) before us. It is perfectly Delphic in its revelations. An address from "The Friend of Man" to the Abolitionists of Oneida county declares both against "that miserable Democrat, Van Buren," as well as against Gen. Harrison, whom it touches rather more lightly. The *Vermont Watch* of the 4th draws a parallel between the two: "but here the parallel ceases: he (H.) has not, like Mr. Van Buren, made the infamous pledge in advance to veto any bill for the abolition of slavery in that district. This is Gen. Harrison's position defined in a nutshell; and we have endeavored to do it with the utmost firmness and candor." Again, the *Watchman* says, "We protest against holding Gen. Harrison responsible for the in consistencies

OFFICIAL RETURNS.  
Governor. Lt. Governor.

|                       |        |        |        |        |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| French, Thom. Helm-   | 531    | 535    | 500    | 519    |
| Allen, 311            | 522    | 217    | 409    |        |
| Anderson, 307         | 479    | 232    | 461    |        |
| Bracken, 301          | 310    | 664    | 285    |        |
| Bourbon, 1101         | 493    | 1081   | 499    |        |
| Boone, 702            | 519    | 793    | 532    |        |
| Butler, 209           | 226    | 200    | 201    |        |
| Bullitt, 340          | 194    | 335    | 196    |        |
| Barren, 165           | 930    | 1156   | 912    |        |
| Bath, 730             | 805    | 730    | 677    |        |
| Breathitt, 217        | 135    | 170    | 100    |        |
| Breckinridge, 501     | 282    | 669    | 305    |        |
| Clay, 447             | 151    | 366    | 122    |        |
| Campbell, 310         | 496    | 337    | 496    |        |
| Carroll, 387          | 288    | 335    | 284    |        |
| Clarke, 926           | 326    | 890    | 208    |        |
| Christian, 918        | 535    | 991    | 515    |        |
| Cumberland, 520       | 73     | 525    | 62     |        |
| Caldwell, 508         | 669    | 585    | 615    |        |
| Calloway, 188         | 1060   | 182    | 1045   |        |
| Caskey, 404           | 112    | 366    | 91     |        |
| Carter, 76            | 361    | 95     | 311    |        |
| Clinton, 329          | 85     | 321    | 82     |        |
| Davies, 617           | 450    | 568    | 427    |        |
| Estill, 473           | 311    | 412    | 231    |        |
| Edmonson, 221         | 178    | 230    | 181    |        |
| Fayette, 1371         | 762    | 1354   | 739    |        |
| Franklin, 693         | 531    | 623    | 507    |        |
| Flomine, 1056         | 621    | 1052   | 513    |        |
| Floyd, 168            | 628    | 158    | 479    |        |
| Garrard, 1069         | 198    | 847    | 116    |        |
| Greenup, 498          | 365    | 514    | 330    |        |
| Green, 632            | 616    | 579    | 574    |        |
| Gratt, 330            | 406    | 330    | 398    |        |
| Gallatin, 353         | 281    | 352    | 281    |        |
| Grayson, 367          | 26     | 318    | 299    |        |
| Graves, 271           | 639    | 265    | 610    |        |
| Harrison, 796         | 859    | 789    | 836    |        |
| Henderson, 577        | 479    | 577    | 452    |        |
| Hardin, 1212          | 691    | 1160   | 580    |        |
| Harlan, 277           | 15     | 238    | 10     |        |
| Hickman, 342          | 724    | 317    | 663    |        |
| Hopkins, 639          | 587    | 620    | 539    |        |
| Henry, 616            | 877    | 813    | 866    |        |
| Hart, 161             | 325    | 435    | 318    |        |
| Hancock, 190          | 97     | 173    | 93     |        |
| Jefferson, 1081       | 826    | 1075   | 803    |        |
| Jessamine, 645        | 368    | 493    | 347    |        |
| Kenton, 455           | 666    | 442    | 616    |        |
| Knox, 595             | 62     | 602    | 49     |        |
| Louisville City, 2081 | 966    | 2077   | 944    |        |
| Levias, 504           | 390    | 501    | 360    |        |
| Livingston, 630       | 515    | 617    | 471    |        |
| Lincoln, 965          | 229    | 755    | 175    |        |
| Logan, 1040           | 239    | 1025   | 217    |        |
| La Grange, 143        | 168    | 185    | 353    |        |
| Laurd, 421            | 85     | 399    | 72     |        |
| Mason, 195            | 625    | 1493   | 600    |        |
| Merrer, 704           | 329    | 690    | 257    |        |
| Madison, 1073         | 326    | 1002   | 275    |        |
| Montgomery, 241       | 529    | 1080   | 376    |        |
| Muhlenburg, 611       | 527    | 620    | 464    |        |
| Mulroney, 651         | 193    | 617    | 174    |        |
| Monroe, 464           | 346    | 362    | 168    |        |
| McCracken, 355        | 249    | 316    | 220    |        |
| Morgan, 171           | 50     | 199    | 465    |        |
| Meade, 578            | 129    | 252    | 110    |        |
| Nelson, 1073          | 260    | 1002   | 275    |        |
| Nicholas, 740         | 659    | 741    | 632    |        |
| Ohio, 478             | 323    | 449    | 293    |        |
| Owen, 401             | 694    | 403    | 638    |        |
| Oldham, 449           | 539    | 517    | 468    |        |
| Pike, 167             | 200    | 161    | 192    |        |
| Pendleton, 270        | 456    | 273    | 413    |        |
| Pulaski, 820          | 572    | 551    | 553    |        |
| Perry, 266            | 159    | 149    | 53     |        |
| Russell, 352          | 120    | 326    | 35     |        |
| Roekastle, 481        | 32     | 418    | 24     |        |
| Scott, 723            | 1042   | 775    | 901    |        |
| Sheiby, 1373          | 638    | 1337   | 566    |        |
| Simpson, 411          | 283    | 417    | 347    |        |
| Spencer, 447          | 367    | 410    | 317    |        |
| Trigg, 470            | 199    | 441    | 509    |        |
| Trimble, 246          | 365    | 205    | 365    |        |
| Todd, 609             | 202    | 598    | 199    |        |
| Union, 453            | 438    | 19     | 420    |        |
| Woodford, 691         | 328    | 677    | 318    |        |
| Wayne, 659            | 221    | 591    | 192    |        |
| Whitley, 536          | 73     | 503    | 69     |        |
| Warren, 843           | 452    | 786    | 497    |        |
| Washington, 600       | 706    | 706    | 476    |        |
|                       | 55,370 | 39,650 | 52,951 | 36,199 |
|                       | 15,720 | 16,752 |        |        |

and Chesapeake by the colored soldiers at Waterloo. From the testimony submitted to the court, it appears that gross provocation was offered by those on each boat. The British officer, however, admits that the firing, notwithstanding the provocation he mentions, was entirely unjustifiable, and says the most rigorous measures will be adopted to discover and severely punish the offenders. At the time the outrages were committed, there was no officer in command at Waterloo. Effectual precautions against the repetition of like offences have been promptly taken.

DESPATCH.—An order for merchandise was sent from here to England on the first day of July. The goods were bought in London, sent to Bristol by land, reached here, were sold, and the proceeds remitted back by the Great Western, and will probably be in London about Sept. 1st. So these three crossings of the Atlantic, with the transumption of the business, and eleven days lost by delays in waiting for the steamers to start, will all consume but two months.

It is probable that letters sent from Liverpool by the Acadians, will receive answers by the Great Western in just about twenty-five days. Money employed in the traffic between Europe and America, can now perform about four times as many operations as it could two years ago. Of course the profits on each operation will be proportionately reduced. The rapidity of intercourse will have a powerful tendency to preserve steadiness in the markets. On the other hand, it will deprive our manufacturers of a considerable part of the protection they enjoyed, from the great distance of their competitors.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

From the Louisville Advertiser.

THE CONVENTION.

The great Whig Convention at Nashville has turned out a great failure. To be sure it will not be acknowledged by the Federal papers; but, nevertheless, it is a fact, that, after raking several States, to gather together the whole world in the Madawaska territory, and that the population of the settlement, according to the census which has been taken, is 3,500.

A GOOD CONUNDRUM.—Why is a newspaper like a tooth-pick? Because every man should use his own, and not borrow his neighbour's.

OH YES! OH YES!! NOW IS THE TIME!!!

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, ON MONDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER, (it being County Court day,) ALL THE GOODS LEFT ON HAND AT THE STORE OF R. H. BOLD, FODD & CO., consisting of all kinds of Goods usually kept in a Dry Goods Store: Some fine blue, black, and other colored CLOTHS; fine Beaver Cloths; Cotton Cloths; Ginghams; Silks; Calicos &c. &c. Country Merchants and others who wish such articles, will do well to attend the sale, as great bargains will be sold without reserve.

The above stock of Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Persons purchasing to the amount of twenty dollars and under, cash will be required; over that amount and under one hundred dollars, a credit of three months will be given; all sums over one hundred dollars, six months credit will be given. In all cases notes with approval security, negotiable and payable in either of the City Banks, will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue three days or longer, if necessary to complete the sale of all the stock on hand.

NEAL MCGANN,  
Receiver of R. B. Todd

Sept. 3 *td*

LEXINGTON GREYS, ATTENTION!!

YOU are hereby notified to attend a COMPANY MEETING.

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, to make the necessary preparations for uniting with the 8TH REG. KY. M., by special invitation, in their CAMP DRILLS, at COHESBURG, to commence on Friday, the 11th of September.

A punctual attendance is requested. By order,

J. W. FORBES, CAPT.

Geo. C. VENALE, O. S.

September 3, 1840. It

CASH FOR HOSES AND MULES.

WANTED immediately, from 30 to 40 Horses and Mules, for which a fair price in cash will be paid. This lot of stock must be made up on or before the 1st of September next.

W. M. MCKEE, President

Lex. aug. 26 It

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a very choice assortment of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, such as the following: SUP. and ex. esp. London cloths and casemers; Beaver, a table and assorted flannel; White, red and assorted flannel; Swan skins and donets; Rogers' patent flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing; Bath wool and common wool blankets; French, English, Swiss and American prints, in very great variety; French, German and English merinoes; Plain and printed 3-4 and 6-1 merinoes, new style; Queen Victoria figured merinoes; Moisten de laines, the latest Paris style; Every variety of 1-linen, sheeting and lawns.

Together with an extensive assortment of the usual style of Dry Goods, calculated for the market of Lexington and its vicinity; all to be disposed of for cash or undoubted paper.

DOREM S. ST. YDM & NIXON.

No 39 Nassau street, New York

aug 20-31

DR. A. M. MCKINNEY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c. He will be found at his residence, No. 8, Jordan's Row, ready at all times to give prompt attention to professional calls.

July 30, 1840—3m

THOMAS M. HICKEY & FRANCIS K. HUNT, Attorneys at Law and Counsellors,

WILL in future practice their profession as partners. Their office is at the corner of Short and Upper Streets, near the Court house.

Lexington, June 18, 1840 3m

MR. RICHARDSON,

Resident Teacher of Dancing &c., Lexington, Ky.

SCHOLARS taken at any time, and their

Chasses on the day of entrance

attended to.

May 14, 1840 If

april 16-17

JAS. MARCH.

april 25-17

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT NELSON TUCKERIFFE has

resumed the practice of Law, in conjunction

with EMILUS K SAYRE. They will practice in the Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals.

OFFICE—The one now occupied by E. K. Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row.

April 9, 1840—1f

Sp. 1840.

August 27, 1840.

JAS

PROSPECTUS OF THE "YANKEE DOODLE."

At the solicitation of a highly respectable County Committee, and to meet the various devices of the enemy, we have consented to issue from the 15th of May until the Presidential election, a newspaper which, by its cheapness and consequently its adoption to the times, will be accessible to all classes; we mean especially to those who cannot afford to take a large imperial sheet, or who do not desire to take one for a whole year. We therefore issue proposals for publishing weekly, on a medium sheet, a paper bearing the title of YANKEE DOODLE; which, as its title imports, is designed to awaken in the hearts of our country's defenders (the farmers) at a crisis like this, the inspiring associations connected with this Nation's air, and cheer them on to do battle in defence of the same immutable principles for which our forefathers fought and conquered too, in the revolutionary struggle with Britain and her myrmidons. From 1776 to 1783—a period of seven years—"through gloom and glory," through defeat and victory, they never faltered, and independence was the glorious consequence of their patriotic and persevering efforts. And from 1833, to 1840, another period of seven years (from the removal of the depositors to the termination of the Presidential campaign) the descendants of those sires will have no less distinguished themselves in a struggle with Bank power, and Bank oppression; and with one more rally,—one more onset! will have forever sealed their independence of Bank Domination, whose prerogatives are no less kingly, aristocratic, and insolent, than those of old Royal George himself.

"Yankee Doodle" will be almost entirely filled with original and editorial articles—brief, spirit-stirring; and to the point, and calculated to arouse and awaken attention to the importance of the present contest. The Whigs are every where marshalling their forces; establishing presses and clubs; and with the dexterous resolve of men determined to crush the administration, are howling the death-knell of democracy.

Having determined to throw our whole energies into this sheet, our democratic friends may rely on our making it, in every respect, enter-taining, instructive, and effective. Our present imperial sheet will be laid aside until the middle of November; and the first number of the new paper will appear on Monday evening, 25th of May, handsomely printed, and ornamented with the Democratic coat-of-arm.

We have said that we should put by our present sheet until the middle of November; and we shall lay it aside just as the Whigs did their coat, his pious self-denial, even, no longer did a feather against practical impulsion; nor shall we, placed as a sentinel upon the watch-tower, look with cool philosophy or indifference upon that over-bearing, and almost universal insolence which has distinguished the Whig party, since their rowdy orgies at Columbus and Maysville.

Let no man of reason, or of intelligence, read the account we this day re-published from the Maysville Monitor, of their proceedings in Mason, and he will at once see to what means, and to what devices this party stoop to, resort, to lead captive the ignorant and the unwary; and to the support of whom? To the support of a man, whose principles—if principle he has—referred to by his Kentucky friends, to be a United States Bank man; proven by his own letters referred to Mr. Rivers or Virginia, an anti-United States Bank man; proven by his own letters referred to by his Northern friends, to be an Abolitionist; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Southern friends an anti-Abolitionist; and now, actually in "keeping" of a committee, who proclaim that he shall answer no questions propounded by friend or foe! if such a man, under such circumstances, can be foisted into the Presidential chair, to be used as a mere machine in binding our Government hand and foot, and placing it under the lawless and despotic subjection of irresponsible corporations,—wielded, in fact, in a great measure by Foreign Capitalists and Foreign enemies,—then, indeed, our hopes of the Republic are at an end. It was not for this, that Washington and his compatriots unsheathe their swords, and with force to overthrow it, was not for this, that La Fayette, Kosciusko, and Pulaski, left the eminences of honor for the dangers of the tooted field in a far-off land; nor was it for this, that our fathers endured the most incredible hardships, tracking with their bleeding feet the wintry shores of the Delaware; and pouring out their blood like water on the heights of Bunker Hill, and the fields of Monmouth, Brandywine, and Trenton! Their glorious achievements were consecrated, not to the supremacy of Bank despotism, or Corporation dynasties, but to the cause of Freedom, of equal rights and equal privileges; to the establishment of a government, which, "like the dew of Heaven, should dispense its favors and its benefits, equally alike, among the poor as well as among the rich!"

TERMS: One copy, \$1 00  
Six copies, .50  
Twelve copies, 10 00  
Twenty-four copies, 20 00  
and at the same rate for a greater number.

The subscriber notifies those who visited this delightful watering place last season, that he is now engaged in improving it, and furnishing increased facilities for accommodation, comfort and enjoyment, and that he intends to spare neither pains or expense to render it on of the most desirable places of resort, in the United States, for those who seek, in its rural shades, retirement, during the summer months, from the busy scenes of life, or for the invalid, who seeks a restoration of health in the efficacy of its mineral waters.

The waters of this spring have been pronounced by some of our most eminent Physicians (among them Professor DUDLEY, of Lexington, and Professor YANSELL, of Louisville,) as of the most superior quality, for all those chronic diseases which require the stimulating effects of mineral water. Testimony such as this can not surely fail to have its due weight. Its location is contiguous to the celebrated streams which constitute the "Forks of Elkhorn," which affords ample amusement to the angler, and the surrounding hills and dales, abounding with game, present unsurpassed attractions to the hunter.

The improvement in contemplation, is to be had by the middle of June next, and of an extensive character, and with convenience and comfort, will accommodate six hundred persons. A Post Office is established at the springs, by which visitors have an opportunity of daily communication with correspondents in all parts of the country—the mail passing every day.

Every exertion will be used and every facility rendered to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and agreeable. A variety of intellectual and physical amusements, will be provided. Having made extensive arrangements for a plentiful supply of marketing, the table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season. In short, the subscriber would merely state, that if a desire to please, strict attention to the comfort of those who favor him with a visit, will ensure to him the patro of a liberal and enlightened public, he has nothing to fear.

His prices shall be regulated to suit the exigencies of the times.

JOHN W FO BES

March 19, 1840—12-tf.

... XINGTON STEAM WOOL CARDING FACTORY.

J. BRUEN is again prepared for Carding J. wool, at the above well known stand, having thoroughly repaired his Machinery, he intends his work shall be done in a manner not excelled by any in the country. Customers from a distance always despatched with as little delay as practicable.

TERMS: For Carding common quality White Wool or Coarse Mix, going only once through the Machines, 63 cents per pound.

For Merino and Fine Mix, \$2 per pound, and for very fine Merino, higher in proportion to trouble of Carding.

Payments required in hand. Wool, Wood and Bacon, at market price, taken in payment.

FOUNDRY.

A LL articles in this line, furnished, or made to order on the shortest notice. On hand, a good assortment of all articles common in this branch of business, consisting of Hollow Ware, Cornsellers, Cob or Bark Mills, Cog Wheels, Mill Gudgeons, Saw-Mills, Cranes, Double Reflected and Pittsburgh Wagon Boxes; Tailors, Hatters and Flat Irons; Gun Mounting; Tavern and House Bells; Horse and Hand Bells; Fan Irons, &c. &c. An assortment of Franklin and Close Stoves, Coal Grates, &c. 3,000 pounds assorted Sheet Copper.

J. BRUEN.

DR. DAVID WALKER

ESPECIALLY informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUDLEY's Shop.

April 17, 1840. 16-tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

Lexington, May 6, 1840. 3m

THE DISTINGUISHED RACE HORSE, RODOLPH.

R EPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840—16-tf.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of garden Seeds just received and for sale at the Farmers' Register printing office, No. 21, Main street. Warrented genuine.

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!



PETERS' PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Aqueous, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsey, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Inipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Salivo Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practices, speaks volumes in their praise. Add to this, the fact, that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated Pills have been sold in the United States, since January, 1837.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Library-street, New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effect of these Pills, and the truth of the above statements, the following LETTERS FROM MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most respectfully submitted.

CLARKSBURG, Mecklenburg county, Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you, my pleasure at the unrivaled success of your Pills in this section of the country. It is a general fault of those who vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am fully persuaded that they deserve far more praise than you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago, they were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is no other medicine that can compare with them in popularity. In Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, derangement of the Biliary organs and obstinate constipation of the bowels I know of no aperient more prompt and efficient, and I have had considerable experience in all these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certain y of action render them a safe and efficient purgative for weaker individuals, and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the application of calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully,

S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your Pills in the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

LEXINGTON, Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases produced by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

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